New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Manhattan Company's Gas Bill Signed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 17.

The Governor signed the Manhattan Gas Company's bill this afternoon.

Cape Vincent Harbor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, April 17.

The harbor at Cape Vincent is clear of ice.

A Shooting Affair.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 17.

A returned Californian, by the name of FORBES, shot another man here to-day, named SCHALER, on account of SCHALER'S intimacy with his wife. SCHALER is not considered dangerously injured. FORBES surrendered himself, confessed the deed, and expressed regret that SCHALER was not dead. FORBES has been almost three years. He has been committed for a further examination.

Explosion of a Steam Boiler.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 17.

The steam boiler connected with the Cotton mill belonging to C. STRODE, of Germantown, exploded early this morning, shattering the mill and destroying the dry and dye houses, and also an adjoining boiler house. S. SELTZER, the engineer, was killed. Fortunately the explosion occurred before work hours.

Report of the Committee of Investigation on the Nursery Visitation.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 17.

The Committee of Investigation into the doings of the Roxbury Nursery Inquisition, made a lengthy report to the House to-day, in which they censure the Visiting Committee, but recommend no definite action in the matter. The report was accepted.

The Committee on the specific charge against JOSIAH HALE, member of the Visiting Committee at Lowell, have not yet reported.

Loss of the Ship Golden Mirror.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 17.

The ship *Golden Mirror*, MAGUIRE, from New-York for Trieste with six thousand barrels of pork, sprung a leak on the 5th of March, and was abandoned on the 9th, with nine feet six inches of water in her. The crew were taken off and carried to Gibraltar. The cargo was shipped on French Government account.

The Massachusetts Liquor Bill.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 17.

The Liquor bill passed the Senate to-day, and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The weather here is very mild and beautiful.

Prisoner Pardoned.

BOSTON, Monday, April 16.

LUCIAN AYER, of Plaistow, N. H., sent to the State Prison on conviction of robbery, was set at liberty to-day by the Governor, it being clearly shown that his conviction was procured by perjury.

Southern Mail Failures.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 17.

The Southern mail, this morning, brings us nothing beyond Augusta, Ga.

Removal of the European Office of the Press Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg to mention, that the building No. 2 Paradise-street, being taken as a hotel, I have removed the Liverpool Office of the New-York Associated Press to No. 19 Exchange-street, East Liverpool, within a few yards of the Exchange, telegraph office, &c., and which I hope will give increased facilities for the obtaining of news, &c.

Might I solicit the favor of an announcement of the removal, adding that Americans in England are requested to call with, or send to, the above address, any messages intrusting to the American press, and in return, myself and assistants will be glad to show any courtesy or transact any business here for the friends of the TIMES. I remain respectfully, J. HUNTER.

Mysterious Clay.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, April 7, 1855.

Business calling me to Western New-York, I have spent several days in this beautiful but *mysterious* city. And is it not a city of mysteries? It was here that many years ago the plans were matured for the mysterious disappearance of WILLIAM MORGAN, whose fate to this day has never been satisfactorily ascertained. Out of this Morgan affair a political excitement was evolved that swept like a hurricane all western New-York, and prostrated the Democratic party, in what CRAWFORD called the most Democratic portion of the State. Here also was first printed the Book of Mormon by the Prophet JOE SMITH, who pretended to have dug the golden plates from a sand-hill near Palmyra. The result of this wonderful imposture is now seen in the savage developments in Utah. It was in Rochester that the Fox girls brought out the mysterious sounds known as the Rochester Knockings. From this germ sprung the modern spiritual system, numbering Judge EDMONDS, Senator TALLMADGE and other eminent men amongst its votaries. The most recent Rochester mystery was the strange disappearance of Miss EMMA MIXER in November last, and whose body has just been found in a mill-race, under circumstances which deepen the mystery. I think you will agree with me that Rochester is a mysterious city. But the most mysterious thing after all is, that the present generation of businessmen and capitalists of Rochester overlook or neglect its unrivaled local advantages. Situated at the outlet of the luxurious and productive valley of the Genesee—communicating directly by Lake Ontario with all Canada, and the upper Lakes by the Welland Canal; and by railroad and canal with New-York and the far West. It allows its magnificent water power to remain almost wholly undeveloped. The true Genesee flour—unsurpassed more Flour than any other city in the world; and yet within the limits of the city the whole water of the Genesee pours over a fall of more than 100 feet without turning a single wheel! I allude to what are called the Lower Falls, where this immense unemployed power is in close proximity to the great Canal of Commerce. Within half a mile of this fall is the Erie Canal, and the State is at the head of navigation on the Genesee, for miles up which it is navigable into Lake Ontario. With no greater advantages than those around this Lower Fall, the city of Oswego has sprung into a flourishing existence; and yet the Rip Van Winkles of Rochester doze on, and suffer it to lie dormant. Perhaps the Reciprocity Treaty, with the immense Canada trade it will pour into Genesee, will wake Rip up one of these days. It is supposed that the Penn Canada soon to be taken will show a population of 50,000 in Rochester. The new Court-House is a creditable structure; its Post-Office to the Avenue, one of the most convenient in the United States. The fountain and fishponds of the surrounding country must in warm and fruit culture. Altogether it is a thriving and beautiful city. SOUTHRON.

Senator Brooks and Mr. William B. Le Couteulx

BOWING TO THE MAJESTY OF TRUTH—UNDER COMPULSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Truth is a great thing. There would be no chance for the protection of innocence or of right-*ousness without it. Mr. BROOKS feels this*, the force of truth, as if it were his enemy, and he exhibits the instinctive philosophy of poor human nature by shrinking away in dread from its approach, even without waiting until the tribunal at which he stands accused, has pronounced him guilty of falsehood. It is the same instinctive philosophy which prompts the man of uncontrolled passions, when he has committed a deed of fatal violence against a fellow man, to magnify to others, as well as to himself, the great distinction there is between manslaughter and murder, even before his trial has come on. And Mr. BROOKS, inheriting this poor human nature like other men, and seeing death in the distance, but approaching, begins to throw out a remote defence by giving us the moral definition of a lie as necessarily revolting from an intention to deceive. But who has spoken to Mr. BROOKS, or even whispered to him, except it be his own conscience, anything about a lie or lying? Why then should he anticipate his defence by drawing a distinction between falsehood ignorantly uttered, and deliberate mendacity? Nobody can answer these questions except Mr. BROOKS himself. And if Mr. BROOKS had not contrived to place himself in the disreputable position which he now occupies, his casuistry about lying would have been altogether superfluous.

However, Senator BROOKS, according to the just principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, is entitled to the benefit of all doubts like any other accused person, whether as regards the facts or the law of the case. I have charged Mr. BROOKS with uttering falsehood prejudicial to my reputation, in his speech pronounced on the 6th of March, and in presence of his colleagues in the Senate Chamber of New-York. I have not enumerated all the falsehoods of that speech, but HAVE taken one or two as specimens. The controversy is still pending, as Mr. BROOKS has not had time to look after the real state of the case. He has been, to use his own interjectionary expression, "under the pressure of official duties at Albany."

In that speech Mr. BROOKS stated that I was the owner of real estate to the amount of something little short of five millions of dollars. This was untrue, and *in order to exhibit his author to the public just as he is*, I pledged myself solemnly, that after deducting two millions' worth from my supposed enormous estate, I should appreciate the balance to the erection of a library, if Senator BROOKS could point out where the property was. This was the first falsehood (Mr. BROOKS must pardon me for using the plain term) which I pointed out in his speech. Senator BROOKS stated in his place that some of my real estate consisted of whole squares. *The Senator did not state how many, and his colleagues*, if they believed him at all, may have inferred that these whole squares amounted to *fifteen or twenty*—at all events, they could not be less than two. This was the second falsehood pointed out and charged on Mr. BROOKS, as having been uttered in his speech of the 6th of March. The third was, that many of the conveyances of real estate to me were made by Trustees. Now, I state that any one who asserts either of these three statements, asserts a gross, and towards me, an injurious falsehood.

Senator BROOKS thinks he has discovered a way of twisting out of the awkward position into which he rushed with eyes open and malice prepense. He proposes an arbitration, forsooth. He will appoint one, I may appoint another, and these two shall jointly elect a third, whose duty it shall be to decide whether he has *proved the truth of Whether Archbishop HUGHES has* equivocated or omitted the truth. Gentle Senator BROOKS! With what a show of arbitration he attempts to evade the direct issue of veracity involved in the controversy. *I know*, of my own knowledge, that in the three statements above referred to, Senator BROOKS has taken as great a liberty with truth *as if he had said* but two and two make seven.

Arbitration is unnecessary. If I am the owner of whole squares of ground, Mr. BROOKS can show from the records of the City, or indicate for physical inspection where they are. If he fails to do this, while his proofs, if he has any, are so undeniable and so within his reach, then the public will not fail to perceive, that Mr. BROOKS in his place as Senator has made a statement which is false, and was intended to be injurious. So if I received any conveyance of property from trustees, the records cited by Mr. BROOKS in the Senate will bear him out. If he fail to produce those records, then the public will perceive that his statement is a falsehood, and will not be slow in coming to the conclusion that Senator BROOKS is—what he is.

It is, I own, humiliating for me to have to write thus of any of my fellow-citizens, especially of one who has been honored with the confidence large enough to despute him to the Senate of the State. But I have been assailed by so many calumnies from various sources that a test like the present, brought forth in plain and direct language, may be taken as a sample of the power and the advantages which a man cherishing a love of truth, of honor, and of restitude, will always possess over a whole army of such accusers as Mr. Senator BROOKS. He cannot prove his statements, and *the reason is be*-cause they are untrue. Will it not be better for him, then, to pay homage to truth by acknowledging that he had deceived himself and contributed to the deception of others?

Mr. WM. B. LE COUTEULX comes out with a little card very much in the vein of that instinctive philosophy of poor human nature of which Senator BROOKS has given *so native a specimen*. Mr. LE COUTEULX thinks that "denials against denials being no proofs, would amount to a miserable pen war." Mr. LE COUTEULX misrepresents the state of the question. It is not denials against denials. I stated that the assertion in Mr. LE COUTEULX'S petition, namely, that "Bishop HUGHES attempted to compel the Trustees to convey the title of this church property to him," was a falsehood. Now, Mr. LE COUTEULX did not deny, but acknowledged this in writing, consequently he is my witness, although his testimony is superfluous to prove that it was a falsehood. And yet he and his colleagues have imposed on the Legislature of the State by having this among other falsehoods believed as the truth. And now Mr. LE COUTEULX has come to the conclusion that "denials against denials, being no proofs, would amount to a most miserable pen war." He forgets that he did not deny my statement, that he admitted it, and thereby acknowledged the falsehood of his own. How could he deny the truth, and which he knew to be the truth? For he knew from the beginning, as well as he does now, that I never attempted to compel the Trustees to convey the title of their Church property to me. Until Mr. LE COUTEULX, therefore, shall find some ground of truth to stand upon, he will do well to give up his "most miserable pen war," and apologize, with Mr. BROOKS, for the deception which he, with others, has practiced on the Legislature of the State and on his fellow-citizens. Perhaps he makes the distinction about the morality of lying which the Senator has brought forth, namely: That to commit one a lie there must have existed "an intention to deceive." I do not enter into the sanctuary, if it can be called by so sacred a term, of *intentions in the breast of either Senator BROOKS or Mr.* LE COUTEULX. I speak of their public acts and of their printed words, leaving others to judge of their intentions as charitably as they may. But even if it were only for the sake of good example to the rising generation, they would do well to retract those false statements, being convinced that the security of the State and the welfare of society are never so well guaranteed as when they rest on the everlasting foundations of truth. † JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1855.

Letter from the Trustees of St. Louis Church.

MR. EDITOR: The last letter of Bishop TIMON publicly illustrates the manner in which even a Bishop may intrench himself, in a war of his own provocation, when beaten back from indefensible positions by the invincible canon of truth.

Reckless *denials*, crafty artifices, cunning subterfuges, and unintentional lies characterize those letters in which the Bishop in the zeal of truth and a capacity to inquire, but to the intelligent reader they are as a web of gossamer, which fail to hide the desperateness of his cause.

The spirit of the Catholic masses of late years, in all countries, has been opposed to an irresponsible clerical administration of temporalities. In the most enlightened Catholic countries in Europe, the Governments have adopted effective measures to remove the clergy from the corrupting influences of such a system. Alas, poor "ochlocratic" France! In vain you may send exiles to entertain the Pope in his temporal affairs, and to arrest any uprising of his affectionate children; how can you suppose to gain the favor of Omniscient Deity, when *you have wrested from the hands of the clergy* their prerogative to "lay up treasures for themselves on earth," to acquire and control an immense monopoly of wealth!

The Bishop may banish the Priest from the altar of our Church, but the material edifice will still remain, a cherished monument to the fidelity and patriotism of its worshippers and the short sighted tyranny of their spiritual rulers. The malicious threat of the Bishop may be executed, our noble "Church may crumble into dust by brick into dust," and persecution sharpen her sword the while, but the course of the Trustees will sooner or later be gracefully vindicated. Ambitious prelates will then no longer seek to stain their robes in the mire of politics, and avaricious Priests will cease to defile their hands, to the exclusion of their "most sacred and peculiar duties," with the touch of "filthy lucre."

THE TRUSTEES OF ST. LOUIS CHURCH.

Archbishop Hughes and his Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have read, with a good deal of care, the productions of Archbishop HUGHES' pen since he returned from his visit to the "City on the Seven Hills." Verily, his Eminence is not disposed to be idle. It is but a fortnight, I believe, or thereabouts, since he arrived, and already he has published three long letters and one or two longer sermons. Perhaps this should have been expected. His Grace has had a "vacation," as the collegians say, for something like five or six months. The *agréments* of "Sunny Italy," and especially of Old Rome, have been agreeable to him; and his health and vigor have been vastly recruited by the good cheer (they know how to live well there, especially in the palaces of the Cardinals) in the "ancient City of the Cæsars." It is well. His Eminence will have need of all the energy which recruited health and spirits can give him. He will find work enough to do. While the good shepherd has been away, ravening wolves (those dreadful *Know-Nothings!*) have broken into the fold, and it will be no easy matter to get them out. Not only has the Archbishop's diocese been shockingly invaded, but those of his brothers, Bishops TIMON and MCCLOSKEY—they of Buffalo and Albany—have fared but little better. Even his friend Mr. SEWARD stood greatly in need of his help at *his late reelection*. As to his Grace's self, he sturdily has a "corporal's guard" in the Legislature of this great State of New-York. Twenty-six to four in the Senate, and ninety-three to *nine in the House, on Mr. PUTNAM'S Church Tenure* bill! This is dreadful for the good Archbishop. Even his great letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, though it appeared in time, had little or no effect on the House, as the vote demonstrated.

I must say, however, that I read that long letter with much astonishment, as I did that to Mr. W. B. LE COUTEULX. Our HILDEBRAND denies that he *ever demanded* of the title deeds of the Church property of *any* congregation in his diocese! Everything was, therefore, voluntary on their part! There was no coercion; no not a bit! But he cannot deny that if any restraint congregation like that of St. Louis, at Buffalo, preferred to retain their Church property in their own hands, or what is the same thing, in the hands of their trustees, as the laws of most if not all these States prescribe—they were made to understand that he would not send them a priest, or would remove the one they might happen to have! As this would virtually be to place the Church and congregation in an excommunicated condition, (for all the religious services of that people must for the time being cease,) the Archbishop knew well that he had *them in his power, and that, sooner or later*, they must come to his terms! And yet he never denounced their *charter or title deeds—not he! Oh, the Jesuitism of* the man!

Well, to make matters sure, the "Fathers at Baltimore," in their council in 1849, made a "canon" on the subject, which absolutely requires (by the same *"spiritual rigor,"*) and secures that the titles of all Churches built thenceforth shall be held by the "Ordinary," that is Bishop of the diocese in which it stands. And although 1849 came certainly seven years after 1842, what matters it save to give Archbishop HUGHES a loophole? For had he not been doing without a canon of a Council for many years—yes, even from the day he became Bishop of New-York—the very thing which the fourth canon of the Council held in Baltimore in 1840 enjoined as a rule of universal application! He did that very thing, and so did Bishop TIMON,—but it was *before* the Council of Baltimore. So much the worse, if worse can be predicated of the whole infamous affair. There is an air of taunt and reproach in the Archbishop's letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, and *Mr. COUTEULX, towards the Church of St. Louis*, in Buffalo, and of defiance of the public sentiment, that is worthy of GREGORY VII. His condescends to intimate, in the course of these letters, that if Senator PUTNAM'S bill should not pass, it will avail nothing in the way of redress to the Churches, for the Bishops have it in their power to refuse to bless them! Now, had Senator PUTNAM'S bill, good Archbishop HUGHES, was intended to accomplish another object—to put it out of your power, and out of the power of the other Roman Catholic Bishops of this Commonwealth, to accumulate such vast wealth in their hands, in the shape of Church property, as they could formerly do—and thus remove one of the greatest dangers that lie in the pathway of this nation; for the example, you may be sure of it, will be imitated in other States. And what are we to think of the Jesuitical shuffling in your letter about Senator BROOKS? You would have the public believe (though you do not dare to say it,) that the title deeds of the Roman Catholic churches in your diocese, comprehending the southern counties of the State, built within the last six years, (or since 1849,) have not been held in your name. You seem to deny that you hold any such property, either as Archbishop HUGHES, or even as JOHN HUGHES. To any one who knows nothing of the subterfuges, the "distinctions," the "mental reservations," the lying evasions of Jesuitism, it must seem astounding that your Grace would make the assertions you do in your letter to the *Courier and Enquirer*, denying Mr. BROOKS' statement. But one who studies the "Morals of the Sons of LOYOLA," and especially of that paragon of a Christian Philosopher, St. ALPHONSUS LIGUORI, can easily understand that, and when you say that *John Hughes* does not possess four or five millions' worth of property, you simply mean that he does not hold it as *his*, but for the churches for which he acts. And yet you know that *legally*, according to the *letter of the law*, he holds that property, and that if he should die without a will providing for the transfer of that property to other hands, it would fall into the hands of the natural heirs. You know what Senator BROOKS meant, what everybody means who speaks of your holding this property,—and why did you not say so, and "acknowledge the corn?" Why attempt still to throw dust into the eyes of the people, the simple-hearted, unsophisticated "masses?" Why this everlasting attempt to play the Jesuit? Let me say that this course of yours is not worthy of an Archbishop,—it would not be worthy of the humblest man in creation. Surely you cannot claim relationship with Peter, the Apostle, of whom your Pope, however, claims to be a humble but (as he says truly,) "unworthy" successor, for Peter was a plain, honest man, and always spoke right out his principles and his feelings. I have tried to imitate him in some degree, and therefore subscribe myself, with your Lordship's permission, and with yours, too, Messrs. Editors, SIMON PETER.

Expedition to the Plains.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 14.

Active preparations are making for this expedition, and the troops are put on route as rapidly as possible. Two companies left about the middle of the week, and a much larger force will leave to-day or Monday next. The whole army will be ready to march from Fort Leavenworth before the grass is sufficiently high for forage for the animals attached to the expedition. Something of the extent of the expedition may be inferred from the fact, that 5,000 barrels of flour, at $15 per barrel, make one of the items of the account of purchases. It is to be put up in sacks.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE FATALITY ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Passengers by the Harlem train which arrived from New-York at 10 o'clock Saturday evening, inform us of a most heart-rending accident which occurred near Harlemville. We copy the details of the tragedy from the Albany *Argus*: "After leaving Harlemville the engineer discovered a young girl of about fourteen some distance ahead, and on the track on which the train was. The alarm whistle was blown, and the girl stopped off, but an instant before the locomotive overtook her she stepped near enough toward it, so that the cow-catcher struck her in the side, instantly precipitating the unfortunate girl, and literally tearing out the whalebone in such a manner that both of her lower limbs were severed."

SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Meeting of the Friends of Dr. Peck.

The Masonic fraternity held a meeting at Monday evening in reference to the case of Dr. C. A. PECK. Dr. C. H. BROWN, presided.

Mr. H. C. BANKS read extracts from a letter received from DR. PECK, in which he states that he is entirely innocent; that he thinks he was mistaken for a person who was engaged in a revolutionary movement in the island several years ago, and that he declines to make any other charge than an honorable one. He further says that his confinement had a bad effect on his health, and that he feared that he should never be entirely at liberty, when he intended to return to New-York; as he was living at HAVANA upon the generosity of friends.

A. C. BENTON, Esq., reported the following:

Whereas, Dr. CHARLES A. PECK did leave this City by the advice of his physician for the island of Cuba, for the benefit of his health; and whereas, intelligence has reached us that he has been arrested by the Cuban authorities, therefore, be it

Resolved, That from our knowledge of the man and his accomplishments, we believe him to be entirely innocent of any act, or attempt to commit any act, against the Government of any country at peace with the United States.

Resolved, That we regard the arrest of Dr. PECK as a gross outrage upon his rights as an American citizen and of that country which should exist between friendly nations.

Resolved, That with confidence in the power of the Government of the United States to protect its citizens, we join with his family in the call upon them to interpose that power in his behalf, to which he is entitled.

Resolved, That we also call upon the United States Government, in the event of the proof of Dr. PECK'S innocence of the charges made against him, to demand full and ample reparation and indemnity for the outrage committed upon him, and, through him, upon every citizen of this republic.

Adopted without dissent.

On motion, Messrs. J. M. TURNER, J. R. GIBSON and C. D. BROWN were appointed as a Committee to raise money by subscription for the relief of Dr. PECK.

Meeting of the Friends of Dr. Peck.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of Dr. PECK was held last evening, at No. 66 East Broadway, WM. JONES, Esq., presided. The Committee, Messrs. Perrin, Stafford, and Fish, appointed at the meeting held on Saturday evening, to proceed to Washington to lay the case of Dr. PECK before the proper Government authorities and secure if possible, prompt action in the matter, reported having executed their commission. The President and Secretary of State assured them that the necessary steps should be taken at once to secure the liberty of Dr. PECK. At the time of their departure the telegraphic dispatch that Dr. PECK had been released from custody had not been received. The report elicited entire satisfaction on the part of the numerous friends of Dr. PECK present. No further business came before the meeting. Before adjournment, the Chairman announced that the Committee of thirteen appointed at the previous meeting to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the grand meeting, would meet this evening, at the Smithsonian Hotel.

The Case of Dr. Peck.

The Committee, appointed at a meeting of citizens of New-York to wait upon the President of the United States in relation to the recent arrest in Cuba of Dr. CHARLES A. PECK, had an interview with the President on Monday last. The Union has the following on the subject:

This act of Spanish tyranny, whose lookout into in connection with the character of Dr. PECK, and his physical condition, is one of the most flagrant outrages yet perpetrated by the hired officials of her Spanish Majesty.

The Committee appointed at that meeting, consisting of EDWIN O. PERRIN and WILLIAM B. STAFFORD, Esqrs., counsellors-at-law of that city, and Dr. LYMAN FISK, the family physician of Dr. PECK, arrived here yesterday, and had a long interview with the President and Secretary of State. We learn that the Committee, through their Chairman, Mr. PERRIN, stated the full history of Dr. PECK'S case, as it has been developed to them through private advices from Cuba, corresponding almost precisely with the official dispatches received by the State Department from our native and energetic Consul at Havana.

Dr. PECK gave a full statement of the causes that led Dr. PECK to visit Cuba—that it was in accordance with his advice, and solely for the benefit of his health. His feeble condition and utter physical incapacity to engage in any filibustering movements have been fully made known to our Government by our Consul at Havana, who visited him in prison after his removal from Puerto Principe to that city. The following is the letter addressed to the President by the Committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, April, 1855.

SIR: The undersigned were, on Saturday evening last, April 14, appointed a committee to wait upon your excellency in order to lay before you the case of Dr. CHARLES A. PECK, of New-York City, recently arrested at Trinidad, Cuba, and to request the immediate action of this government in his behalf.

Dr. PECK is a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut; thirty years of age, and has for about ten years practiced dentistry in our city, where his quiet and gentlemanly deportment has rendered him greatly beloved by a large circle of personal friends. He has a wife and two children (the eldest about four and a half years of age) now residing there.

For some years past his health has been extremely delicate; and close confinement to his professation brought on a pulmonic affection, which averted the effects of which, one of us, (Dr. FISK, who has been his family physician for several years past,) in February last advised him to seek a warmer climate.

Dr. PECK, being totally dependent upon his own exertions for support, was advised that in the Island of Cuba he could not only recruit his declining health, but maintain himself and family. Accordingly, on the 9th of last month, (March,) he sailed from New-York for Nuevitas, where he arrived on the 18th. His place of destination was Puerto Principe; and he was accompanied by a young Cuban, named LORENZO DE ZARZA, a native of this place, who had, for some two years been a student in the office of Dr. PECK. Dr. PECK is totally unacquainted with the Spanish language; he has no acquaintance in the Island with the exception of this young man and family. Nor was he in any way or manner connected with any of the political parties of that Island. Advices were received from him on Friday last by his wife, announcing his safe arrival out. On Saturday morning his friends were shocked by a telegraphic dispatch from Charleston, published in the New-York papers, announcing his arrest at Trinidad, and removal as a prisoner to Havana. A large, spontaneous meeting of his friends took place on the same evening, and we were deputed to proceed forthwith to Washington and present his case to the Government. A letter was received by one of his friends from a gentleman at Principe, stating that Dr. P. was arrested (the cause or reason being assigned) at midnight, his residence and office ransacked, and he grossly insulted and confined in a stable among cattle, where it was feared that the unhealthy exhalations will quickly overcome him, and the immediate action of his friends urged as the only means to save his life.

We, Sir, have known him most intimately, have been connected with him in social, literary, and other associations; and no young man in our City has more numerous and warmer friends.

We are all well convinced of his entire innocence, and entertain no doubt of his ultimate release. But the danger is, that before that innocence can be made known the victim, unacclimated, in delicate health, and in close confinement, may perish before the dilatory action of the Spanish Government will take cognizance of his case.

We, therefore, ask your Excellency to send immediately a special agent with instructions:

First, To examine fully into the circumstances of the case of Dr. C. A. PECK; and, if guilty of no offence, to demand his immediate release; and, in the meantime, that proper attention be paid to his physical condition and comfort.

Second. That he be at once furnished with the charges against him, and allowed an immediate examination, with the privilege of counsel, the attendance of his friends and the benefit of witnesses.

Third. That the said agent of Government take the most immediate and active measures necessary to secure to Dr. PECK all the rights and privileges due to an American citizen.

And, finally, to claim from the Spanish Government pecuniary indemnification for any loss of property or other damage sustained by him, and such other and further reparation as his case imperatively demands.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, EDWIN O. PERRIN,
WILLIAM B. STAFFORD,
LYMAN FISK,
Committee from New-York City.

To his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE,
President of the United States.

Killed on the New-Haven Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, at the Twenty-sixth-street Hospital, on the body of a young man named ROMAN TAYER, who was killed by a sad accident on the New-Haven Railroad. He either attempted to leap off or jump on the cowcatcher, as it was passing through Harlem at the usual rate of speed, on the afternoon of the 2d inst.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Ten Governors.

A regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held yesterday, GOVERNOR TOWNSEND, President, pro tem. [GOVERNOR HARRISON, who has been absent from the meetings of the Board for some time on account of indisposition, was present, and received a hearty greeting.]

THE CITY PAUPERS.

A communication from the Warden of the City Prison, in answer to a resolution calling for a return of commitments and fines, was received and ordered on file.

First District Prison (Halls of Justice.)—Committals during the months of January, February and March, 6,007; Second District Prison (Jefferson Market), same months, 3,097, of which were sent to Blackwell's Island and First District Prison 1,139; discharged from Second District Prison, 885; remaining in Prison March 31, 2,061; Third District Prison, (Essex Market,) 1,703, of which there were sent to Blackwell's Island and First District Prison 1,000; discharged from Third District Prison, 978; remaining in Prison March 31, 1,703.

There received at the First District Prison, during the above named months, $1,540 66; at Second District do., $444; at Third District do., $385. Total, $2,373 66.

THE GOVERNORS AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Governor DIKEMAN, from the Committee to whom was entrusted the passage of the law introduced into the Legislature of the State at its recent session, containing the law passed May 5, 1847, applicable to the Commissioners of Emigration, reported that they presented to Albany for that purpose, and returned with the following law, passed and certified by their authority:

AN ACT

To Amend an Act concerning Passengers in Vessels coming to the City of New-York, passed May 5, 1847, passed April 19, 1848.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The persons hereafter becoming chargeable upon any City, Town or County within this State, for the payment of any expense or whose maintenance and support incurred by any such City, Town or County, it is made the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to provide by the "Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New York," passed May 5, 1847, or any Act supplementary thereof or in addition thereto, to provide for all persons subject to within the description and provisions of such Act or Acts, who can or shall become the inmates of any Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Hospital, Nursery, House of Refuge, Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents, House of Correction, Penitentiary, Jail, Bridewell, or Prison, under commitment, sentence, or conviction, by an officer or officers, court, or magistrate, under any law of this State, as vagrants or disorderly persons.

SEC. 2. This act will take effect immediately.

The Committee say: This Act, embodying only one branch of what we deem protective and just to the City, is of no small importance, placing, as it does, beyond doubt and cavil, the just obligations of the Commissioners of Emigration in regard to all emigrants under our charge for the first five years of their residence in our State, thus fulfilling the duty of the Empire State Government to their fellow-citizens upon a point of unequal justice. The almost unanimous vote in favor of this law is a full and complete vindication of the claims heretofore made upon the Commissioners of Emigration by the Board of Governors, and your Committee respectfully recommend it as necessary and prompt action for their future security.

Your Committee would have been more gratified to have concurred with the additional section of the law proposed by this Board, and only abandoned a trial for its passage on account of its unwillingness on the part of a majority of the Committee of the City, to report unanimously upon the points at issue without more time to consider them. Your Committee feel confident that nothing but the lateness of the hour which brought it in their notice, and perhaps the erroneous opposition on the part of the ship agency of the Commissioners of Emigration to the agent to defend the proposed their action upon that portion of the bill being alike unanimous in Committee, *and successful* in both branches of the Legislature as to the other new provisos.

Your Committee cannot but express their regret as well as their surprise that the provisions of these laws are not more extended to persons now exempted from the charter referred to, and even account for it only on the fact that the Commissioners of Emigration have been permitted hereinafter, by the passage of laws, to be incomprehensible and unaccountable, to throw a large portion of their dependents upon the Alms-House for support, without subtlety of the means of protection and relief in driving out of the support of the various classes now protected by this last law, and they claim other as well as the same protection against the pauperism of the world.

[Governor DIKEMAN, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Commissioners of Emigration to any law or ordinance which would require them to report their accounts with the law of 1847, which could have stated nothing less than to require them to appropriate their *fund to the support of the poor emigrants thrown upon* the city during the first five years of their residence in this country. The fund was created for that, and came from the very parties who should be the recipients of its bounty under their position and unquestioned stipulation; nor can it be diverted legally from that object. Your Committee are fully aware that the claim of this Department cannot be cast to a greater extent than the fund collected from emigrants will liquidate, and are not ignorance of the possible, if not probable, inability of the Commissioners paying at the present time their entire indebtedness to this county. They, however, regard it as essentially their duty to present a fair statement of their account and require its adjustment. How else is the department to give a correct account of its annual disbursements, and intelligently explain to the people of this City how much they are actually paying for the support of emigrants who have a direct claim upon the funds created by the Commissioners of Emigration, and how account for the deficiency which they are forced to apply for their support.]

Respectfully submitted, &c.

The report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

A large amount of other business, but not any of a special interest outside the Department, was transacted.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

Meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's Office. Present his Honor Mayor WOOD, Recorder SMITH and Judge STUART.

The case of Capt. DITCHETT was taken up and the testimony resumed.

Ex-Judge BRENNAN appeared for the defendant, and Mr. GRAHAM for the prosecution.

The fifth specification was read. It charges Capt. DITCHETT with leaving the station-house on the 6th of March last, without a proper person in command, and illegally confining a man named THOMAS MACKERELL, after he had been discharged by Justice BOGART.

Justice Bogart, called and sworn: On the night of the 2d of August Judge BRENNAN sent a mandate for the release of a person confined in the Fourth Ward Station-house; this person went back to Judge BRENNAN and told him that Captain DITCHETT would not discharge the prisoner; there was sickness in the family of Judge BRENNAN that night, and he could not attend to it, and requested me to see to the case; I went there and opened the Court; a gentleman named Mr. Kearney, worth $40,000 in real estate, offered to go bail; after conversing with Captain DITCHETT, who told me he (the prisoner) was very bad, objected to his being discharged; he had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly and fighting in the street; I consented that he should be discharged, as appear before me at 7 o'clock the next morning to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. While I was writing out the discharge, Captain DITCHETT put on his coat and walked out of the Station House. The doorman would not consent to let the prisoner go. Next morning I put the parties that had been fighting that night, under bail to keep the peace. I left the Station House that night and returned a second time to see Captain DITCHETT, but could not find him. After leaving the Station House the last time, I went to the corner of Pearl-street and Chatham and had a drink, and then went home; it was pretty late, between 11 and 12 at night; when I went to the Station-house I stated my object; I named Thomas Mackerell; if I did not open Court it was my intention to do so; I tried to open it; the Captain told me the complainant could not be had that night, and if the prisoner was discharged it must be on my own responsibility.

The witness was cross examined, but nothing new of importance was elicited.

John Kearney, sworn: He testified that he was in the Station-house on the night of the 2d of March, when Justice BOGART was there, and agreed with him, in all *material points as to what was said and done*; he added that the Captain said to Judge BOGART, "If men are discharged after they are arrested for being disorderly, I cannot keep order in the Ward;" also that he did not wish any bond.

Mr. TEAGUE was next sworn.—He went on the night of the 2d of March, with a discharge for the person of Mackerell.

The seventh specification, charging the Captain with being in a state of intoxication at the corner of Roosevelt and Henry-streets, playing cards and drinking there, contrary to the rules of the Department, was next examined.

Andrew Carpenter sworn: I have known Captain DITCHETT some time; I know the porter-house of Dugan on the corner of Roosevelt and Henry-streets; there was no Captain DITCHETT there a number of times in the year 1855, both in the bar-room and in the back room; sometimes there are games going on and sometimes not; all kinds of games are played there; I have seen money played for; have seen gambling cloaths, some blue and some white; have seen them playing for these cloaths;

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATOR.

WHO STOLE THAT CLOTH?

The Police Commissioner on the Police Department and the defective condition of the City Hall Safe.

Affairs of the Police Department.

Affairs of the Police Department.

Affairs of the Police Department.

BANKERS' REPORTS.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOARDING.

INSTRUCTION.

MEDICAL.

INSURANCE.

COAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS TO LET.

DRY GOODS.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Communications intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name of the author; and the publication, not as a guarantee of the fact, but as a security for the author's good faith.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be unavailable.

Letters containing remittances, or ordering papers to be sent, from all quarters of the world, to subscribers, should be addressed, "Post paid, or they will be liberally paid for."

Steamboat Candidates.

The times are prolific of new Presidential nominees and aspirants. Each name brought to the attention of the public is said of course to be that of "a man of the people." It is introduced with the declaration that both the old parties are corrupt, or effete. New men must be taken up, and unknown men discovered in advance. Statesmanship, whether acquired by profound or philosophic study in the closet, or trained by long years of practical experience in the Senate, is out of the question, and a reasonable knowledge of the politics and party history of the country, is deemed a positive drawback to the pretensions of the candidate. Successful, mammoth speculation in steam contracts and ferry privileges under the specious name of enterprise, is made one—and of late the favorite—standard of qualification; but whether from the hope of making "available" the individual wealth thus acquired, in the canvass of 1856, or the expectation of turning to account the confessed or assisted ignorance of the candidate on all subjects of public or political moment, is not exactly made manifest. The jobbing interest at Washington, has recently been held up by one of the nascent steamboat candidates, himself, as a dangerous one, flagrantly unjust to free competition, so it is fair to presume that *he* would scarcely rely wholly on the lobby to put him through. His money, however, may be thought useful as an auxiliary to the supposed influence before the people, of a total incapacity from education and pursuits for high public employment. This quality would be something new in the Presidency, and because new, and appealing to the ignorant, it may be that the calculation of success is a safe one. It *may* win. *We* do not believe it. It is no part of our estimate of the American character to believe that the people are likely to take either Gorham Law or Cornelius Vanderbilt for anything very much higher than they really are—shrewd steamboat men, well up—perhaps not over fastidious—at a bargain or a monopoly, in their own line; "self-made" to that particular calling; most indifferently made to anything else, and not made at all, that ever this community could see or know, for the duties of public administration. The folly of such aspirations, therefore, is supreme in every point of view. They have neither done aught that is great to be rewarded, nor much that is good to be remembered. Of the alphabet of the forum they are wholly oblivious, and of services or success in the field entirely guiltless.

We have been led to these remarks, seeing that the farce of nominating such material for Presidents has been twice clothed of late in the solemn but grotesque garb of a legislative correspondence. Harrisburg has invited Mr. Gorham Law to "stand" for the first honor in the gift of the country; and Trenton, not to be outdone in the appreciation of steamboat men, has called Mr. Vanderbilt to the same distinguished position. That Albany should have neglected to respond in one or both cases, in some shape or other, either through the minority or majority of the late Legislature, may create surprise outside the State of New-York, both gentlemen being part and parcel, small to be sure, of the State. But no such surprise is felt here, where both are known in their way, and neither appreciated out of their way. We may add that we have sundry other rich men in the City of New-York, if money is to be the standard, and some who, having made their wealth in old-fashioned commerce, without thought of jobbing in ferry privileges, or transit routes, or crowding, at exorbitant prices, to suffocation and disease, their California passenger ships, would be equally, if not more acceptable to our people than either the steamboat candidates. They deemed it unnecessary to say much about the Pennsylvania nomination of Gorham Law—concluding that the humbug would soon run its course. Besides, Gorham Law might reasonably be tolerated for a season as a butt for public badinage; but when to this a Jersey cognomen adds the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and *de bitos* at the specious bait, by insisting on the community, in which he is too well known to make the solemn jest bearable, a column or more of fustian, it is about time for New-York to declare that when she wants a President—Whig, Democratic, or Know-Nothing,—she will ask for him in the person of some really eminent citizen, entitled by statesmanship or political experience, or at least by enlarged intelligence, to the distinction.

No Cause of Fever!

Our neighbor of the *Evening Post* is just waking up to the importance of the Cuba excitement. He sees in its continuance a war upon American Commerce. He would have a delegation of our most eminent merchants go down to Washington, to know of the President whether his voice is for war or his thoughts incline to peace. The worst, he insists, should be early known, if the worst is to come.

We confess we see no cause for all this fever now. The *Post* is a week, at least, behind the telegraph—no unusual thing, perhaps, but still important to be understood, while it is getting itself excited about an affair that Commodore McCauley has been commissioned and dispatched to settle in a quiet way. "An ounce of prevention," &c.—the proverb is almost as musty as our neighbor's fears—but as the President is for preventives. There will be no war. The Spanish cruisers may be taught a little civility—that is all. If there be any more *El Dorado* insolence on their part, possibly they may find themselves at the bottom of the ocean in double quick time. They will deserve to. The job will be effectually performed by McCauley; and that will be the end to the Spanish claim to the right of search on the high seas.

Our most eminent merchants had as well possess their souls in quiet. The Chamber of Commerce may go on with their peaceable arbitrations in the sugar and the cotton line. The Harbor Encroachments have been cared for at Albany. The Danish Sound Dues will be looked after by our *Chargé d'Affaires* at Copenhagen. The Spanish War is a long way off, and the supposed wrong to American commerce, by the prompt and summary steps taken by the President to arrest, and if need be punish, Spanish outrages, is the coinage of the fevered brain of the editor of the *Post*, who suffers no opportunity to pass for a thrust at the Administration of his own creation. Again we repeat there will be no War, and no further violation with impunity of the American flag, off the Island of Cuba.

Suppose this *not* to be so. The President has his sworn duty to guard the honor of the country, in his own keeping. The impertinence of sending a Committee of eminent merchants to know whether or *how* he means to perform it; to inquire into his most confidential instructions to the Gulf squadron, would only be exceeded by the presumption of the Spanish authorities, which it is hoped and believed that squadron will, on its recurrence, properly chastise.

Are We at War with the Indians?

Are we or are we not at war! It is a question seriously discussed in high quarters, and those who know most about it most disagree as to the proper reply. From a late message of the President, the call upon Congress for four new regiments to prosecute hostilities, and the orders issued by General Harney, we judge that we are up to our eyelids in the horrors of war with the Sioux and other tribes of the Upper Missouri and North Platte tribes at least, and it is presumed that we are still deeper in with the Indians of New-Mexico. But Mr. Benton, who keeps a pretty sharp eye out for all that passes on "the track that Fremont took," believes no such thing. In his speech just before the breaking up of the session, he averred, and in a late letter to the Washington *Intelligencer* he reaffirms, that we have *no war* with the Northwestern tribes. He said:

"That the killing of Lieut. Grattan and his command at Fort Laramie was the effect of great misconduct on the part of the Lieutenant; and that the depredations committed upon our traveling citizens were chiefly individual acts of retaliation, induced by previous wrong, which any Western man acquainted with Indians could settle immediately; and that some one of these men, not an army, should be sent out to do the business. This is what I said in relation to the Upper Missouri and North Platte tribes. In relation to the New-Mexican Indians, I admitted there was war, and had been for five years; and affirmed and proved that it was brought on by the dreadful misconduct of our own officers. In the same speech, and in the absence of cause for these new regiments for Indian service, (and for which I proposed mounted rangers as the true species of force,) I expressed my opinion that the real destination of these new regiments and the new ships of war was Cuba."

The Colonel "staked himself" on the non-existence of that war—"except in the imagination of our Administration;" and he has been busy collecting evidence to that effect. He has questioned the fur traders,—he has been out asking the dealers in peltries if they saw any of the symptoms, and with one voice they answered, "No." One firm scarcely less than a century in age, told him that it had a capital of $370,000 invested, and had suffered no losses, (since the Fort Laramie bloodshed.) But a war would have palsied them, blocked all their operations, thrown 300 men out of employ, and made six fortified establishments useless. Another individual told him that he was just fitting out a trading expedition, but should take no additional men,—believing the Indians to be *entirely friendly* and skeptical as to the ability of the regiments to provoke the Sioux to a fight. And this, he says, is the way that the people are most likely to suffer from a misapprehensive view of the matter.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Platte River under date of March 10, confirms the Colonel's assertion, that the war is all "in the imagination of our administration." He says:

The Indians have all left the Platte, and gone to White River and L'eauquicourt; they have been anxiously awaiting to hear from their Great Father at Washington, to see if the whites are determined to fight. They now begin to think it "all day" with them. *They say they are determined not to fight the whites.* But I should not be surprised, if they moved to the Missouri, to hear of murders and thefts whenever they have a chance.

That is, if the Great Father at Washington and his Secretary are determined to parade their forces along the frontier, we shall not lack stories of murders and thefts, and an abundant supply of "outrages" which will breed a war, but that for the present one of the high belligerent parties is in the attitude of cowering savages, half-starved for the lack of their usual supplies, "sorry" "for the massacre of the mail-party," which they perpetrated out of revenge for their Chief, shot by our soldiers, but claiming that their other violence was only in self-defence.

Meanwhile, war or not, Gen. Harney, from his present Head-Quarters, has issued his first orders, and the campaign is about to open. The task is one of exceeding delicacy, and a world of mischief will come of it unless the highest prudence is exercised. The Sioux must be taught that to shoot even the cow of a Mormon Emigrant Company may drag down upon them the Great Father's vengeance, and a visit from Secretary Davis' new and most brilliantly equipped companies. They must be made to know that if they have not the courage to seize and deliver the man that shoots the cow of the Mormon Emigrant Company, they must not "in self-defence" massacre the party that fires at random into their ranks or turns a cannon upon them. They must be taught at all hazards, that to harm the hair of a head of an emigrant across the Plains, is a mortal offence, or even to steal one of their cattle. But we really hope the zeal of the Administration will not involve us in another lamentable Indian strife. The expenses of the war with the Seas and Foxes in 1830, were more than three millions of dollars. It cost more than $18,000,000 to suppress the Indian hostilities that burned from 1832 to 1842. Aside from all calculation of the losses of individuals and Companies, and the regular appropriations for the support of the army, it is estimated that the aggregate cost of extinguishing Indian wars during the last twenty-two years has been more than $30,000,000. Such considerations as these induced Secretary Davis in his last report to recommend a bold, sharp strike upon the vagabonds of the Upper Missouri. We confess that the reasoning was more potent upon our minds to impress the thought that we should be surer that justice is done the Indians in our dealings with them, that we should never by any construction leave it possible that we are the aggressors, and that when we go out to punish them we be sure to go with clean hands. We confess that we have thought that if Cuba were indeed the real destination of the new regiments, with so keen a vision as the public has for that quarter, and so dull a one for what passes on the Plains, with Concha fairly awake and the Allies around—we have thought that the Administration would do less mischief at the South than at the West.

Save a Little Something.

The shadow begins to pass off. The Hard Times are moving into the past. Now let every man who makes a living try to save something against another such a series of rainy days as we all were drenched in last Winter. Le tevery man who earns a dollar put by six-pence of it. It is only those who save when they have little that can afford really to come into the possession of much. If we get good wages now, certainly we should lay some of it aside for the time when we shall have less; if now they are small and contracted there is the greater reason for contracting the expenses, and pushing over into the list of luxuries many an item that has been entered as a necessity.

This is the season of all others when housekeepers should be sure that the gums are cut over their eye-teeth. With a pocket full of money, it is almost impossible not to launch out for new carpets and new furniture, handsome adornments for the parlor and most fashionable arrangements throughout the house. Surely it is very pleasant to have so well-furnished a house that it will never be necessary to darken the parlor windows whoever calls, and to set such a table as that we shall not be ashamed to have any visitor suddenly drop in to try pot-luck. But it is pleasanter, when work fails, and wages are cut down, to see a bank-book that shows a good balance in our favor, and to know that if a bargain offers, in potatoes, or flour, or coal, we can accept it without selling our peace and permanent enjoyment to that modern Times' Devil—a Debt. Better go without the new divan, and let the old chairs answer another year, and make the old carpet do, and leave to the children the luxury of *feeling* at home another year with the furnishing that we are not in deadly fear will be injured by the romping little ones.

There are some things a man must not ever scant himself in. A workman must have good tools, be he poor or "well-off." A scholar must have books—albeit, he often fancies a need of some whose places are very handsomely supplied already. We must have enough to eat, though two men that eat enough, may each have the very best of food, and that which is to his taste too, and the bills of the one just double those of the other. Very much depends upon the skill of the wife, whose tutored hand can give to a cheap steak a finer flavor than is intrinsic to the dearest porter-house, and make a dinner of herbs relish infinitely better than a stalled ox, that an indifferent cook serves up.

The times are not so bad as they were; but market-stuff is still very high, and few of us get rent any cheaper than last year. In such times, a coat that has the marks of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too smooth a nap and too high a lustre is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless fops, broken-down merchants, clerks on pitiful salaries, and men that don't pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means; costly ornaments on ladies indicate to eyes that are well open, the fact of a silly lover or a husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in a suit of plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations and a husband who can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books—too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most important part.

Now is the time to drop something every week into the Savings Bank. Look in the glass and see how the white hairs thicken on your head. Consult the family Bible, and learn how few are the years before you will be past the prime of your days, be reckoned good for only short day's works, and not up to the earning of full wages. Note the old folks of your family, whom you *must* not let suffer, or be shamed by the sight of their deprivations;—and the growing little ones, whose mouths are always craving, and who must lack some advantage, if you lack money. So, save while you can. Never mind what "folks think," or "Mrs. Grundy says." The new Maine Law will bravely help some in their efforts to get "forehanded," and a manly disregard of Fashion will speedily place others in positions to be independent of it.

That Florida Rendezvous.

It turns out that there was the shadow of a foundation on which to build the *Post's* startling announcement that the Government awhile ago concentrated "several thousand" troops in Florida, for the purpose of having them ready to pass over to Cuba and take Concha and his thirty thousand men *instanter*, as soon as Minister Soulé and his Colonel *confrère* should have declared war against Spain. It is really true that, in December last, two whole companies of artillery were ordered in that direction, under the pretence that Billy Bowlegs and his Seminoles needed their society for awhile. How many "men in buckram!"

Amusements.

German Opera.—There was a good house last evening to witness the performance of Bellini's "Montecchi e Capuletti." Miss Lehman sustained the rôle of the hero Romeo with much ability, but there was little in the Opera to recommend it to modern ears—musically or artistically.

Eisfeld's Soirée.—The last of these excellent entertainments came off last evening. There was but little variety in the programme, and owing to an unfortunate accident, this little was diminished. A vocal quartette was announced, but owing to the sudden indisposition of the contralto, and the impossibility of procuring a substitute, all the vocal music had to be omitted. The programme was consequently reduced to a tedious Nocette by Strohl, and a Septet by Hummel. Nine instrument pieces are too suggestive of an imperfect orchestra to be enjoyable, unless executed with faultless precision. This was not the case last evening; and in addition, the composition was scarcely in Strohl's best vein. The Septet, by Hummel, in "D Minor," was the more preferable work, but the young lady who took the piano part was not equal to its just interpretation.

We were sorry to observe that Mr. Eisfeld was absent. He has been sick for some time. The sudden changes in the atmosphere have admonished him to keep closely to his chamber, until settled weather shall have ameliorated his condition.

Metropolitan Theatre.—An attractive concert was given here last evening by Mrs. Indora Clare, Camilla Urso, Signor Bernardi, Mr. D. Griswold, and an orchestra under Mr. Carl Bergmann assisted. The attendance was very thin and unsatisfactory.

Mr. G. F. Root's cantata of the "Pilgrim Fathers" will be performed to-night at the Mercer-street Church, near Eighth-street.

New Music.

We have been favored with the following copies of new music, from

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway:

"Lilly White Schottisch," by Bellak.

"Light and Shade," (Nocturne,) by Oscar Courtant.

"Le Treple Valse Polka and Schottisch," by Nannie Gosson.

"Our Boys." Ballad by Thos. Baker.

"The Sparkling Polka," by T. Baker.

"Etude Mazourka," by Adrien Talexy.

"Clarence." Ballad by Thos. Baker—5th Edition.

"Cascade Polka," by E. O. Eaton.

"Twilight is Chasing." Duet by C. C. Converse.

"'Tis our Child in Heaven." By J. R. Woodbury.

From Dressler & Clayton, No. 333 Broadway.

"The Famous Quadrilles." By W. Dressler.

"The Syren Schottisch." By Ingo.

"May Queen Schottisch." By Mrs. H. A. Maflyn.

"Little Gipsey Jane Polka." Arranged by W. D. Raphaelson.

"Wedding Tour Quadrilles." By H. J. B. Knott.

"Pop Goes the Weasel Schottisch." Arranged by W. D. Raphaelson.

"The Swallows." Vocal duet by Kuchen.

"Indian Summer Polka." By Fred'k. Brandeis.

"Dark Eyed Beauty of the South." Song, by J. C. Pearson.

Columbian Literary Club.

"Terentius."

The members of this youthful but promising Association celebrated the Fourth Anniversary of its formation last (Tuesday) night in the large Chapel of the University, before an audience characterized alike by extent of numbers, intelligence, brilliancy, and beauty. The music which was introduced during the intervals between the addresses was performed by Dodworth's Band.

The Presidential address was delivered by Mr. Philip H. Bowne. This young gentleman's profusion consisted of a series of versified "hits" at the prominent events which have occurred during the past twelve-month, and exhibited considerable merit. We append a report of one of his most effective passages, *apropos* of that all-absorbing topic:

WHAT ABOUT LIQUOR?

But worse than this—aye, worse than all that's past—
The Liquor Law hangs over us at last.
What! in the reign of whisky punches o'er?
Shall sherry cobblers greet the sight no more?
Is gone the brandy smash we loved so well?
Say, shall mint juleps sun in memory dwell?
Where is the "flow of soul" that sweetly passes,
According to Tom Moore, "through brimming glasses?"
Come our subnups, whisky, rum and water?
Yes, topers, learn the taste of Croton water!
Mourn for your loss, you wretched Englishman—
Mourn for your ale that shall not come again!
Weep, weep, ye Germans, weep the sparkling tear;
In vain your souls may thirst for lager bier.
Ye fast youths, let your heads in grief be bowed,
And smile no more, for "smiles" are not allowed.
Alas, 'tis done! Our cup of grief runs o'er—
Our mighty grief—that we shall drink no more!

The delivery of this effusion was followed by music—"The Jessamine Waltz."

Edward C. Cooper delivered a very sentimental essay on Music, which was occasionally applauded with much warmth.

Music—"Robert, toi que j'aime."

Mr. Benj. F. Baade recelted a magnilloquent oration on "Patriotism," which was delivered more forcibly than pleasantly, but manifested much good sense and a commendable enthusiasm. It was somewhat too long, however, as appeared from the impatience of some of the youngsters in the gallery.

Music—"Wreath of Flowers." [Encored.]

Mr. William Kemp read a didactic poem on "The Journey Home," and was followed (after Music) by Mr. George W. Boyd, who delivered an essay on "John Adams." Both of these gentlemen were well received.

The "Rover's Quickstep," played in style by the Band, closed the evening's proceedings.

Reformed Dutch Church.

Classis of New-York—The Case of Rev. W. Ebaugh.

A meeting was held yesterday (Tuesday) morning, in the Consistory-room of the Reformed Dutch Church, in William-st., for the transaction of the general business of the Classis of New-York.

The reconsideration of a decision affirming the restoration of Mr. Ebaugh to his official ministerial position formed the important question of the Assembly.

In this relation, Rev. Dr. Chambers contended that the direction, "if thy brother offend thee, forgive him, even seventy times seven," applied only to differences between man and man, and formed no guide in reference to questions of offence and discipline between individuals and the general body of the Church. Penitence and falsehood were inconsistent with each other. Acting under open and gross derogation of the authority of the Church, Mr. Ebaugh showed the falsity and inconsistency of his expressions of penitence. By a meeting held in a corner, the action of three years had been unexpectedly reversed, and Mr. Ebaugh wrongly restored to the Ministry. That meeting was informal in every respect.

The reverend gentleman was interrupted by Dr. Harbenburgh, on a call to order. Was it competent for one Church meeting, at one stated session, to reconsider the decisions of another?

A member present said the last meeting was not ordinary, but special.

Dr. Harbenburgh declared it was with no idea of "choking Dr. Chambers off" that the reverend gentleman had been called to order.

A Member—This is not a different count—it is the same count. Only fifteen members voted. They were nearly equally divided.

After this interruption, Dr. Chambers then proceeded with his argument as to the informality of the former proceedings. He did not rest upon technicalities. It had been a mine sprung in the dark—not intentionally, but such was the fact. All the subject was decided by a nearly balanced vote of less than half of the body having jurisdiction.

He then read a letter from a ministerial friend, furnishing evidence that while Mr. Ebaugh professed to be silent as a minister, and very penitent, he stated himself to that friend as being then very actively engaged in preaching.

The letter (suppressing, by request of Dr. Chambers, the names and dates) was as follows:

"F. W. Chambers, D. D.—*Dear Brother*: Being requested by you to relate the substance of a conversation held with Rev. Dr. E. Ebaugh in New-York, on the —— of last, I accordingly state that he in response to his acquaintance, informed me that he was then engaged in preaching the gospel; and that there was a Sabbath-School connected with his charge in an unusually prosperous condition. And I would further say that my friend Mr. ——, who was present at the time, had a similar conversation with Mr. Ebaugh, and the language imported to him above. Yours very truly."

Rev. Mr. McCarroll said it was the constitutionality of the former proceedings would undoubtedly be marked in the future course of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson, President, said that, if such unconstitutionality could be proved, the decision had better at once to be set aside.

Rev. Mr. Goulden thought that such decision would upset the legitimacy of many other special meetings. If the question could again be raised so as to avoid that difficulty, he would not object to it.

Rev. Dr. Vermilye reviewed the whole matter. He observed that Dr. Chambers was anxious to substitute a resolution embodying his objections. Some of these were grounded on informalities as to the method of convening the previous meeting. To "put on the screws" in reference to this particular case, on a mere technical question of informality, was taking an unfair advantage. Informality ought not, and could not, righteously be brought in here, however correctly it might be taken up as a grave matter by a synod. "And for any other business that may properly come before them," was the wording of the circular, and therefore he doubted if there were any irregularity or want of notification as to Mr. Ebaugh's affair forming the expected business. How had they been met? By much virulence. He thought no member of classis had any right to complain of being taken by surprise if any one wished to meet the case, he ought to have been present. Others it might have been expected to come to at any meeting.

"Whereas, There is certain other as yet unexpressed material evidence," in the further wording of the resolution Dr. Chambers would carry—he had no doubt these things were perfectly unfounded, such things that, as a Christian man, he did not want to have anything to do with. It had been said he (Mr. Ebaugh) did not behave well to his family. What had that to do with the present inquiry? He found nothing in the Constitution requiring ten days notice before an extraordinary meeting could be called. The objections of Dr. Chambers as to informality had no validity. He claimed that there were no grounds for reconsideration. What good reason could there be for ripping up a question which had settled the Church five years? "*Ad majorem Dei gloria*" was a good though a Jesuitical apothegm. Let the thing go, it will obviate bickerings, and may be the means of restoring a man to renewed usefulness whose mind has been much harrassed.

Rev. Dr. Gordon argued strongly the question of informality. He was not pertinacious opposition, but if Mr. Ebaugh be restored it ought to be done legally. Let Mr. Ebaugh have the benefit of every man's vote, in a *full* meeting.

Rev. Mr. Goulden said he would hope that Mr. Ebaugh would lose nothing, but might gain by such a visitation.

Rev. Dr. Dewitt would ask if any member of the classis raised any objection when this matter was taken up and decided. The informality of the proceedings was surely nullified by a want of remonstrance at the time. The constitutional point was undoubtedly a strong one.

Rev. Dr. Knox hardly knew how he should vote. He did not see any usefulness in reviewing the transactions of the past five years. He could have wished that time had been afforded to Mr. Ebaugh, more strongly to test his sincerity. He thought there had been precipitation, and would move that the question, for the present, be laid on the table.

Upon which, several members expressed their readiness for an immediate vote.

Dr. Harbenburgh thought Dr. Vermilye had exploded every objection that had been raised. It would be a dangerous precedent to re-ginate new action in no other way than by upsetting their present decision.

Mr. J. S. Lord spoke briefly but energetically as a member of the late Committee, as to the heartfelt happiness with which he had returned home on witnessing and participating in the decision at which they had arrived. There had been no collusion, no attempt to pass the matter through, it was done sincerely and deliberately.

Rev. Mr. Van Eycken, Dr. Gosman, Mr. Jenniah, and others argued the question, the latter gentleman thinking the precedent would be bad to re-open the question, and Dr Van Pelt contending that in principle it was erroneous to try a man twice for the same offence. Reconsideration would be an injury to any man whether minister, private Christian, or simply as an United States citizen. It would imply either grave individual criminality, or, on the other hand, it was the imputation of the possibility of those having been an unbelieved and most unrighteous decision. Let that matter remain.

After much further and desultory discussion, a vote was taken as to the re-opening of the question which was decided in the negative by twenty-five votes against six. There was no notice of appeal.

LONG ISLAND.

Terrible Affair of Honor—Melancholy Result.

There was a terrible commotion in Brooklyn yesterday, and a still greater agitation is anticipated in the event of a gentleman's complying with a very novel request. The story runs thus: During the morning hours, and while a motion to admit to bail the parties charged with an assault and battery with intent to kill Under Sheriff Hedeman, was under consideration in the office of the District Attorney, Oscar Nixon, the Clerk, slapped the face of Col. Jack, a prominent citizen, who appeared as one of the counsel for the prisoners, which conduct, as should have been expected, disturbed the Colonel's equanimity, and while heated he challenged Mr. Schoonmaker, who appeared for the people, to follow him out of the State, and give him the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. Mr. Schoonmaker declined accepting the invitation, "*unless the Colonel would fix himself up sufficiently to be a mark to shoot at.*" Whether the Colonel will put himself in the condition required, is not positively known. The terms on which he can have satisfaction are certainly peculiar, but perhaps they may be complied with. Anything like a certainty of receiving a pistol ball in one's body as soon as he shall have acquired a given rotundity, is not, however, the most effectual inducement to fatness, and, consequently, even if willing, the Colonel may be a long time in training before he becomes what his antagonist desires.

Vetoed.

Mayor Hall has vetoed the resolutions adopted in Common Council, April 4, the first providing that the agreement between the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Companies and the city of Brooklyn, and the second providing that the draft of an act to carry into effect the provisions of the said agreement be presented to the Legislature, with a petition requesting its passage, with the corporate seal attached, for the following reasons:

First—That the Railroad Companies are to be permitted to use and occupy parts of public streets of the city for tracks and turnouts, to be used, traveled on and employed by cars, carriages, locomotives, and otherwise, in the same manner as the tracks on the land proposed to be ceded, now their private property, and which is now in use, and also with like rights and powers, as if the tracks had been originally laid upon the land forming the streets.

Secondly—That the right to use steam within the city limits is to be secured to the Companies during the continuance of their Charter, without any right of control by the Common Council or the Legislature, except as to speed.

The simple statement of these objections seems to make manifest their entire reasonableness, and is a sufficient argument in their favor. The provision in the agreement to which the first objection is made would give the Company a right to receive and discharge their freight, and otherwise occupy the street, to the detriment of the public interest. In regard to the second provision objected to, the Mayor does not believe that the Board has power to divest itself and successors of the power to regulate the streets, and thinks the right to judge of the necessity of steam in after years ought to be left to future Common Councils.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Late on Monday night a block of five three-story wooden shanties, nearly completed, corner of Powers and Warren-streets, was set on fire, and in a very few minutes was entirely consumed. James McCoy was the owner, whose loss is estimated at $4,000, which is covered by insurance. At about the same time a small carpenter's shop on the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Cumberland-street was destroyed by fire; owned by Mr. Lynch. Loss $100; no insurance. These fires were both the work of incendiaries.

The New Loan.

The Comptroller of Brooklyn received proposals on Monday to the extent of $60,000 for the new bonds to be issued. The highest premium offered was one per cent. This is all that will be issued, we understand, as present.

The Auditor and City Clerk of Brooklyn.

The argument on the mandamus, issued at the instance of Wm. C. Bunce, Esq., City Clerk, requiring the Auditor to show cause why he refuses to pay his salary for the month of January, as fixed by the Common Council, which was to have come off before Judge Roosevelt of the Supreme Court, on Monday, was postponed, on motion of the Auditor's Counsel, Mr. Mortimer, of Sandy Hill, until Monday next. D. P. Barnard, Esq., appeared for the City Clerk.

☞ In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, William Scanlan, one of the Fulton-street rioters, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment in the County Jail. He having been in prison a long time awaiting trial, the execution of this sentence was suspended.

☞ There are 804 men enrolled as members of the Fire Department in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The number allowed by law is 1,000.

☞ On an average, seven hundred vehicles cross the Fulton Ferry daily.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hoppenny Question.

Quite an enthusiastic meeting was held, yesterday, at the Old Dutch Church, or rotation to the new-toned Hoppenny election. Resolutions were passed censuring as an outrage upon the popular sentiment the rejection of the 199 ballots in which Peter Hoppenny was spelled Food Master, and thus defeating the election in favor of Sedan Hills.

The meeting was addressed by Isaac W. Scudder, Robert Gilchrist Jr., Peter Bentley, Jacob Ware and others.

Common Council—The Prohibitory Liquor Ordinance Passed.

At a meeting last evening of the Common Council, the Prohibitory Liquor Ordinance introduced some weeks since by Ald. Cleveland, was adopted. This ordinance which it is deemed hardly possible to have revoked, will not permit to be granted a single License during the coming year.

Finances of the New City.

At the recent charter election the appropriations voted for the expenses of the city during the coming year amount to $11,850, against $6,500 appropriated the previous year for the expenses of the township.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOTH CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 369 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich velvet carpet, 75c to 1m. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 5s to 62½. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 4s per yard.
Three-ply, 3s to 3s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 2s.
And all other goods equally low.

FEVER AND AGUE PATIENTS ARE GENERALLY told to be sure and take the remedies which are prescribed "when the chill is off." DESBLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS are taken in the very midst of a paroxysm, with the most certain and beneficial results. Sold by all dealers and at the wholesale depôt, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y., by C. D. DESBLER, Agent.

JAMES B. RAY, NO. 102 BOWERY, IMPORTER AND Manufacturer of UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased approval. Wholesale and retail.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS—WEST-END EMPORIUM.—The light and graceful Hats and Caps of our manufacture continue to receive the commendation of all who can appreciate a good hat. Call and see.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 139 Canal-st.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PREPARATION—HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, for all diseases proceeding from a disordered liver or stomach, such as a chronic and severe pain in case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c.

Isom & Hall, Shannonville, August 28, 1854, say: "We think the German Bitters give the best satisfaction of any article about us."

S. A. Merrian, Adams, N. Y., April 15, 1855, says: "Your German Bitters are invaluable."

Hartshorne & Maydole, Hadlime, N. Y., April 16, 1855, says: "We are now by our 6-gallon Bitters, it takes well and is considered a very valuable medicine."

The Bitters are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the Germantown and never penetrating the system. Sold by dealers in medicine and store-keepers everywhere.

VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the sale to be made THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, of the valuable city and country property, consisting of 27 valuable city and country lots and farms on 1st and 2d-ave., and 65th-st., including five valuable corners. No property has been sold of late years that offers a greater inducement for the investment of capital or for improvement. The title is clear. Real estate throughout the city has advanced, and will be made perceptibly higher to the highest bidder to close the estate. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three to five years, at the option of the purchaser. The title is perfect, and the lots will be sold free from all incumbrances. For lithographic maps and full particulars, see notice in the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 406 Broadway, near Canal-st., have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETINGS, and are prepared to offer one of the largest and most desirable assortments in this market full 25 per cent less than last year's prices.
Rich Velvet, 10s to 12s per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 5s to 10s per yard.
English Three-ply, 3s to 3s 6d per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 2s 6d to 3s per yard.
Best Ingrain, 1s 6d to 2s per yard.

A BOSTONIAN, WHO HAD FIRST REJECTED BY a lady, declares that he would rather be washed down Fulton-st. to reach the Hack Stand, when his wife sought the inimitable Hats in KNOX'S window. He was induced to be washed ashore, purchased a Hat, and was so delighted with the manner in which it was done, that he came to make another effort to subdue the obdurate fair one. Further particulars will be named in our extra. Meanwhile, in the very same Hats can be had at No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 128 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES.—GAS FIXTURES.—WE OFFER an assortment of Chandeliers, that numbers over
THREE HUNDRED
different patterns of the richest and most beautiful designs. Buyers of us have the benefit of a range of
TWICE AS LARGE
as that of any other or all establishment in New-York, from which to make their selections.
OUR PRICES are a mere percentage lower than can be found elsewhere.
W. J. T. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS.—THOMAS JONES IMPORTER and Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, No. 29 Grand-st., corner of 12th-st. is constantly receiving all the newest and choicest patterns of paper hangings.
Decorations for Parlors,
Chambers, Halls, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN AD-dition to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the store for the reception of orders, and the personal supervision of each branch of business.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
No. 7 Broad-st.

CONSUMPTION, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASE. Hundreds in every city, town and village in the land, who are afflicted with the above diseases call and get LOVETT'S Kidney Wasting Syrup and Hepatic Liniment, as I endorse favorable preparations. Never fails to cure. Office, No. 220 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—WE HAVE JUST received a lot of fancy linen and muslin shirts in various new patterns, which we are prepared to make to order at very moderate prices. THOMAS McCAUGHEY & SON,
No. 332 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st., N. Y.

H. P. LOWITH WASHFENE WILL RESTORE GRAY hair to its youthful appearance, and even bald heads where the roots are not entirely destroyed. Those who desire, can call at No. 189 Broadway, and see them, that have been gray and bald, and have since perfect heads of hair as when young.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—JUST RE-ceived a large assortment of real India Grenadines, Cashmeres, Crapes, Bareges, Balzarines, Delaines, &c., for the spring and summer season, which we will sell very low. E. H. LEAVENITT & CO., No. 369 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

JUST RECEIVED, PER RICHARDS, THREE CASES of Gentlemen's Paris Hats.
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church-yard.

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HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 26 Dean-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A good two-story house, with basement, in Brooklyn, near Fulton-ferry. Apply to HENRY PHILLIPS, No. 55 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story brick house, No. 1 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Apply to WM. H. HARRIS, No. 1 Lawrence-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Cheap, at 91 Monroe-st., between Jefferson and Madison-sts., Brooklyn. Apply to T. V. ONDERDONK.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A two-story house, with basement, No. 1 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Apply to WM. H. HARRIS, No. 1 Lawrence

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